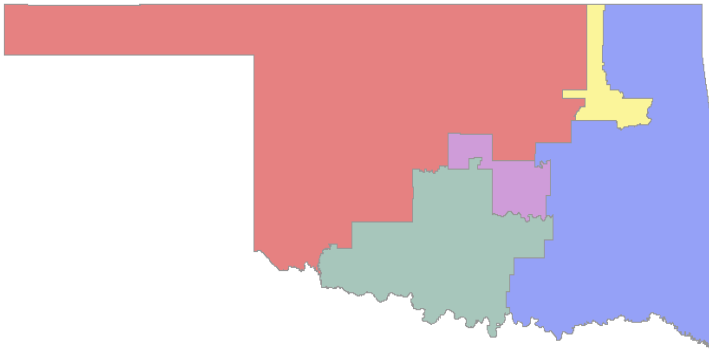


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Mary Fallin on May 10, 2011.

2012 Projections (5R, 0D)*

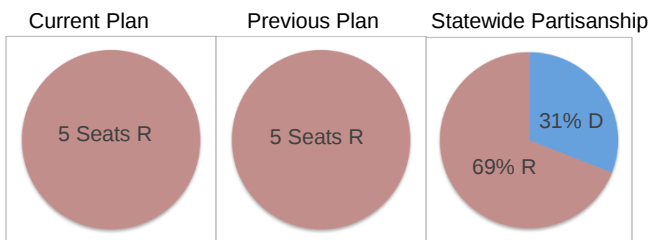
Republicans are overwhelmingly favored to win Oklahoma's five House seats, regaining their monopoly dominance after elections in 1996-2000. Four districts have a Republican partisanship of least 68%. The fifth seat has a Republican partisanship of 63%.

John Sullivan lost in the 1st District primary, and Democratic Rep. Dan Boren of the 4th is retiring, leaving two seats open in the general election. Both seats lean heavily Republican.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Oklahoma's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Oklahoma

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	0% (0/5)	0% (0/5)
Native American Voting Strength*	0%	0%

* Measures the percentage of eligible voters of a racial minority in districts where their racial group is a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Oklahoma

The Oklahoma state legislature is responsible for redistricting.

The districts required few boundary changes to accommodate for population shifts. The Republican Party has two-thirds majorities in both the state House and Senate, and the redistricting process moved quickly and amicably.

With 13 legislators abstaining from voting, the plan passed 88-0. The Senate approved the map on a 37-5 vote. Many Democrats voted for the plan, as it essentially left unchanged the 2nd District represented by a Democrat.

GOP Gov. Mary Fallin signed the bill a week after the state legislature backed the plan.

U.S. House Elections in Oklahoma

Oklahoma's primaries were held on June 26, with all but one incumbent advancing. The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents dominate general elections. No Oklahoma House incumbent has lost a general election in 88 elections going back 36 years.

Oklahoma had among the nation's worst rates of voter turnout, highest margins of victory and poorest representation for all voters in the 2010 House elections. It finished last in FairVote's 2010 Democracy Index.

No woman represents Oklahoma in the House since Gov. Fallin left in 2011. A Chickasaw Indian, Tom Cole is the only Native American serving in Congress. No other racial minorities have represented Oklahoma in the House since African American J.C. Watts was elected in 2000.



The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN OKLAHOMA September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Oklahoma's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	OPEN* (John Sullivan)	R			32 / 68	32 / 68	Strong R	Safe R
2	OPEN (Dan Boren)	D			30 / 70	31 / 69	Strong R	Safe R
3	Frank Lucas	R	1994	78%	23 / 77	23 / 77	Strong R	Safe R
4	Tom Cole	R	2002	100%	30 / 70	30 / 70	Strong R	Safe R
5	James Lankford	R	2010	63%	37 / 63	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R

* Rep. John Sullivan of the 1st District lost the Republican primary to Jim Bridenstine.

Oklahoma's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist.s.)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection 3R 1D, 1?
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	5	740,690	16.7%	31 / 69	3R, 1D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

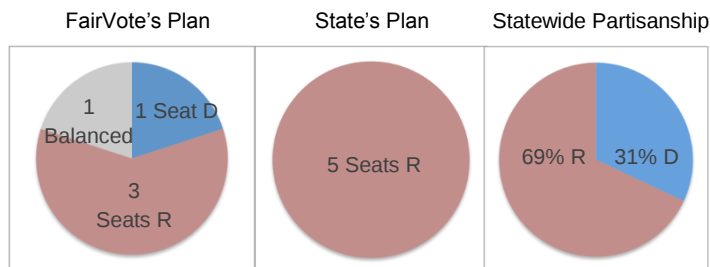
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of five individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger “super-district.” Any candidate who is the first choice of more than one sixth of voters will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Oklahoma's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (1/1)	0% (0/5)
Shared Representation*	100% (1/1)	0% (0/5)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org